EXAMPLE [8]

SAMPLE IMPACT TEXT

IMPACT NO. H-5: Reduced stormwater quality during operations.

SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant

MITIGATION:

Mitigation Measure H-5a:
Implement Mitigation Measure G-4, which requires preparing and submitting with the project Improvement Plans a drainage report in conformance to the DWP for review and approval;
Mitigation Measure H-5b:
Implement Mitigation Measure H-2d, which would reduce storm water runoff from the on- and off-site project improvements;
Mitigation Measure H-5c:
Storm drainage from impervious surfaces proposed with the project shall be collected and routed through specially designed catchbasins, vaults, filters, etc., for entrapment of sediment, debris and oils/greases as approved by DPW. Maintenance of these facilities shall be provided by the project owners/permittees unless, and until, a County Service Area is created and said facilities are accepted by the County for maintenance. Contractual evidence of a monthly parking lot sweeping and vacuuming, and catchbasin cleaning program shall be provided to DPW upon request. Failure to do so will be grounds for Conditional Use Permit revocation. Prior to Improvement Plan approval or Parcel Map recordation, easements shall be created and offered for dedication to the County for maintenance and access to these facilities in anticipation of possible County maintenance);
Mitigation Measure H-5d:
This project is subject to storm water management requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Any required permits shall be obtained through the State Regional Water Quality Control Board.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION: Less Than Significant

The proposed project would increase the overall amount of impervious surface, thereby increasing runoff from most of the site. Following construction of the proposed project, stormwater runoff quality would be expected to decline, as more potential pollutants would be generated by human activities. Additionally, pollutants would tend to be flushed from impervious surfaces where they accumulate (e.g., paving and roofs) into

drainage conveyances. Almost the entire site would be paved for parking or covered with buildings, with only a small portion of the site landscaped. Therefore, the potential for erosion after construction has been completed would be very low. Stormwater runoff from streets and the parking area would be expected to contain oils, grease, and debris. The proposed project would include a garden center where chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides would typically be used. The proposed garden center would be exposed to the elements, such that rainfall would fall onto the garden center and stormwater runoff could pick up these constituents and convey them to the storm drain system.

The proposed project would include the following BMPs to address water quality impacts:

- An underground storm drain system that would intercept, collect, and detain stormwater runoff from the site, including the garden center.
- A filtration device or hydrodynamic separator would be installed on each storm drain inlet that would prevent silt, trash, vegetation, petroleum hydrocarbons, or other pollutants from the site from entering the stormwater drainage system.
- Treatment inserts would be installed in storm drain inlets on Willow Creek Drive, 1st Street, and Professional Drive to provide water quality protection.
- A detention basin would be constructed near the proposed traffic circle at the intersection of Willow Creek Drive and 1st Street to detain runoff from the traffic circle and 1st Street between the traffic circle and the end of the realigned road section.
- A detention basin would be constructed north of Professional Drive to detain runoff from 1st Street between the traffic circle and Professional Drive.
- Sweeping and vacuuming of the parking lot and streets and cleaning of catchbasins to minimize pollutants from entering the storm drain system.
- The storm drain system would be maintained (e.g., debris removal, filter replacement) to ensure that the hydraulic capacity of the system and water quality would not be compromised.

The detention systems, both onsite and offsite, temporarily detain runoff and release flows at low rates. This detention allows sediments and particulates to settle in the basin or pipes. These detention facilities combined with the other BMPs listed above would minimize the release of pollutants to downstream environments.

With implementation of the proposed BMPs, release of pollutants would be expected to be minimal. Any pollutants that would be discharged would have minimal effect on degradation of water quality in receiving streams due to dilution effects. Peak discharge from the onsite detention system would range from approximately 3 cfs during a 2-year storm event to approximately 14 cfs during a 100-year storm event (see Table 13-2). In comparison, estimated peak flows for Rock Creek at Highway 49 are approximately 500 cfs for a 2-year storm event and approximately 1,800 cfs for a 100-year storm event (see Table 13-1). As such, the discharge from the onsite detention system is only a small

fraction of the flow in Rock Creek (less than 1 percent). Although some small amounts of pollution could enter the aquatic environment, the resulting water quality degradation would not be substantial.

A Storm Water Management Plan would be prepared under the guidelines set by the Stormwater Management Manual (PCFCWCD, 1990) and consistent with the NPDES II requirements. Stormwater management plans are to be developed for each proposed project that will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP), protect water quality, and satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The stormwater management program consists of six elements that, when implemented in concert, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving waterbodies. These six elements are: 1) public education and outreach, 2) public participation and involvement, 3) illicit discharge detection and elimination, 4) construction site runoff control, 5) post-construction runoff control and 6) pollution prevention and good housekeeping. The Storm Water Management Plan would address site-specific drainage characteristics, stormwater conveyance systems, discharge points, potential sources of runoff quality impacts, specific structural BMPs that have been constructed as part of the project, recommended operational BMPs, a maintenance program for structural BMPs, a monitoring program designed to evaluate the need for BMP modifications or additional BMPs, and identification of specific parties responsible for implementing each part of the plan. In particular, the plan would specify BMPs to reduce impacts from chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides from the garden center and oils and grease from the roads and parking areas. The *Auburn/Bowman Community Plan* provides a list of appropriate BMPs for the area. Additional examples of BMPs that should be evaluated during design are provided in the California Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment (CASQA, 2003b). The elements of the Applicant's proposed post-construction Stormwater Management Plan are described in Section 3.8.4 and include structural BMPs (e.g., sediment traps, oil/grit separators, trash racks, and oil/debris skimmers at storm drain inlets) and maintenance programs.

In accordance with NPDES II requirements, project design will be required to incorporate BMPs as described in Mitigation Measures H-5b, H-5c and H-5d to reduce the discharge of stormwater pollution to the MEP. Potential significant impacts to water quality during operations would be mitigated to a less than significant level by designing the project to include appropriate and effective BMPs.

The project would potentially store and use hazardous materials. Accidental release of hazardous chemicals could potentially impact stormwater runoff. As discussed under Impact HZ-4, Potential for accidental release of hazardous materials during project operation, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) will be prepared for the proposed project. A description of the contents of the HMBP is presented in Section 3.8. The intent of the HMBP is to reduce risks associated with potential releases of hazardous materials during project operation. Implementation of the mitigation measures and the HMBP, compliance with PCEHD requirements for reporting releases of hazardous materials, and preparation and filing of required Emergency Response Plans would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.